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Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Ecologic Institute for International and European Environmental Policy

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Ecologic Institute is a private not-for-profit think tank for applied environmental research, policy analysis and consultancy. An independent, non-partisan body, the Ecologic Institute is dedicated to bringing fresh ideas to environmental policies and sustainable development. The Berlin office serves as the Ecologic Institute's head office. It covers the entire spectrum of environmental issues, including the integration of environmental concerns into other policy fields. The European Union (EU) office in Brussels operates with a finger on the pulse of EU policymaking. Its areas of concentration include EU environmental governance, "horizontal" issues, and the external dimension of EU environmental policymaking.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at the following events held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 2006 and 2007: (a) 2006: "Ambitious environmental policy — The basis for sustainable industrial development" was the theme of a side event at the fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It addressed the relations between business and policymaking, and the role of regulation and dynamics of change in China and Germany; (b) 2007: Smart grids and stable stand-alone electricity systems: practice and implications for power supply. Combinations of electrical, information and communication technologies allow for smart grids to provide dynamic efficiency for power generation, transmission and distribution. Ecologic took the lead in preparing a learning centre on the state and promise of smart grids at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The course highlighted the benefits of smart grids for an increased use of variable renewable power sources, while enhancing energy security, stabilizing electricity grids and reducing the need for reserve capacity and the associated economic benefits and reduced carbon dioxide emission; (c) also in 2007: side event on sustainable energy and resource efficiency — key issues for sustainable development. Sustainable energy and resource efficiency to be achieved through efficiency in energy use, renewable energy supplies, and technological innovation was the subject of a panel discussion presented by the German Federal Ministry for Environment at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The organization participated in United Nations activities as mentioned above, and also worked, in collaboration with United Nations entities, on the following projects: (a) A Tisza River Basin analysis report developed by the Tisza Expert Group of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube. The report is an important step for the preparation of a river basin management plan under the European Union Water Framework Directive. Ecologic was commissioned to assist the Tisza Expert Group with the development of three chapters on the identification of artificial and heavily modified water bodies, on the assessment of risk of failure to reach the Water Framework Directive environmental objectives for surface water bodies and on the characterization of groundwater bodies. Sponsor: European Commission — Directorate General, Environment; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) — Danube Regional Project; (b) Development of Sava River Basin management plan. This project aimed to support the countries of the Sava river basin (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro) in their long-term objective of elaborating a Sava River Basin management plan. Sponsor: UNOPS; UNDP-GEF; Danube Regional Project.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

"Would a United Nations environment organization help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals?" In this article, the organization's representative discussed the need for international environmental governance reform, the advantages and disadvantages of creating a United Nations environment organization and its potential in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The article concluded that such an organization — as a United Nations specialized agency — may have greater political clout than the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) currently commands. The European Union made a proposal to "upgrade" UNEP to a "United Nations Environment Organization".

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Target 1: integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources: (a) "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Handbook". The Handbook was the outcome of a project carried out by Ecologic for the Climate Change secretariat. It aimed at providing an overview of the institutional framework as well as the thematic work undertaken under the convention. It targeted governments, researchers, non-governmental organizations and others interested in the international climate change negotiations; (b) Global environmental governance and international environmental regimes: Ecologic — together with different partner institutions — analysed the functionality, effectiveness and legitimacy of international environmental regimes as well as the relations between international environmental regimes. Additionally, it examined the relationship between environmental regimes and other international institutions, the relationship between different policy levels and the role of newer political actors; (c) The United Nations has dedicated the annual International Day of Biological Diversity on 22 May 2007 to "Biological Diversity and Climate Change",

highlighting both the interlinkages between the two issues and the interaction between the relevant international or multilateral conventions. In May 2007, the joint CDU and CSU Party in the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) held an Expert Meeting to review the state of the debate and explore policy options and needs. Ecologic contributed a presentation focusing on the international regimes on biological diversity and climate change; (d) In a 2008 discussion paper on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol for the recently launched Forum for Atlantic Climate and Energy Talks, the organization's representatives looked back on the negotiations at the United Nations Climate Conference in Bali, Indonesia, and analysed the implications of the "Bali Roadmap" for the future of the international climate regime; (e) October 2008, Hamburg. Since the Security Council debated the security implications of climate change in April 2007, security aspects of climate change rank high on the political agenda of the United Nations. In a presentation in 2008 in Hamburg, the organization's representative in a lecture entitled "Environmental and resource policies in the context of the United Nations — a chance for cooperation?" discussed the contribution of the United Nations to environmental security. He concluded that the United Nations, as a truly global organization with a long history in maintaining peace, is the right place to address climate change and security threats arising from climate change. Target 2: reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss: (a) In order to meet the goals of the European Union Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, soil protection will need to be further integrated in other policy areas. For this reason, an analysis of the measures adopted by the Member States in plans and programmes pursuant to certain pieces of European Union and international legislation is required. The project on evaluation of soil protection measures (EUSOIL) aided in this task and identified, described and evaluated the measures taken under the Water Framework Directive, Cross Compliance Instrument and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification concerning their contribution to soil conservation.

2. Environmental Defense Fund

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Environmental Defense Fund and summarizes its participation in United Nations activities, focusing on the areas of climate change, biodiversity, protection of the world's oceans, and indigenous rights issues as they relate to forestry, for the years 2005-2008.

The Environmental Defense Fund is a leading national non-profit organization representing more than 500,000 members, which is a significant increase since our last report. Since 1967, we have linked science, economics and law to create innovative, equitable and cost-effective solutions to society's most urgent environmental problems. The Environmental Defense Fund is dedicated to protecting the environmental rights of all people, including future generations. Among these rights are clean air and water, healthy and nourishing food, and a flourishing ecosystem. Guided by science, the Environmental Defense Fund evaluates environmental problems and works to create and advocate solutions that win lasting political, economic and social support. We evaluate problems and work to create and advocate for solutions that are non-partisan, cost-efficient and fair. The Environmental Defense Fund believes that a sustainable environment will require economic and social systems that are equitable and just. We affirm our commitment to the environmental rights of the poor and people of colour.

As an American organization with both a domestic and international focus, the Environmental Defense Fund pays special attention not only to United States environmental problems, but also the United States role in both causing and solving global environmental problems.

The Environmental Defense Fund International Programme builds alliances to help protect threatened ecosystems — and the rights of the communities and cultures that depend on them — in Africa, Asia and Latin America. With a global network of partners, the programme works for positive change in international financial institutions and Governments whose money, policies and practices most affect the global environment. The International Programme is involved in creating strategies to protect tropical rainforests and their indigenous peoples, particularly the native peoples of the Amazon and Congo basins. It has also been involved in promoting the adoption of environmentally sound lending policies by the World Bank, other multilateral development banks and national Governments, with a major focus on Export Credit Agencies. The International Programme staff has worked on developing policy documents and proposals for environmental and social reforms of Export Credit Agencies in international arenas such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, G-8 process and the United Nations. The staff has also been involved with grass-roots non-governmental partners in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Western Europe to further develop and strengthen the ongoing international Export Credit Agencies reform campaign. Our International Climate and Air Programme maintains a fully staffed office in China, as well as partnership programmes and cooperative activities in Brazil, France, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

United Nations Foundation — One Day after Kyoto: Next Steps on Climate, 2005, New York. EDF International Counsel attended the programme at the invitation of the Chairman of the United Nations Foundation. This event was sponsored by the United Nations Foundation and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

2005-2008: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP 11), (COP 12), (COP 13) and (COP 14) and twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies: the EDF delegation attended and observed meetings related to international climate change negotiations. In addition, EDF led a side event: (a) on climate change, in 2005, focused on Kyoto Protocol implementation in the Russian Federation from a civil society perspective; (b) on compensated reduction in 2006, providing an overview of relevant technical, scientific and methodological issues, including compensated reduction, a proposal that makes use of the global carbon market to reward voluntary reductions of emissions from deforestation; (c) on renewable energy alternatives to the increase in Russian coal consumption in 2007, to outline the major threats to the development of local and global energy efficiency efforts from the rapid rise of coal consumption in the Russian Federation's fuel mix, and provide an in-depth review of renewable energy alternative projects already under way in the Russian Federation that serve to combat this trend; (d) on tropical carbon supply and international carbon markets, in 2007 discussing recent modelling of Amazon deforestation and land use, suggesting that substantial reductions of deforestation may be possible at lower cost than previously estimated; possible potential effects of market-based compensation for reduced deforestation on international carbon markets; (e) and in 2008 on opportunities and challenges for a United States cap and trade programme: business and policymakers views, opportunities and solutions to challenges facing United States and European Union industry with the creation of a United States cap and trade system.

The EDF delegation also attended and observed meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on climate change at the talks in 2007 and 2008, and a side event at the 2008 talks on "Post-2012: a new architecture", which presented new analyses of global emissions reduction pathways and discussed their implications for sectoral approaches and flexibility mechanisms, including premium emissions budgets and Clean Development Mechanism reform.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Between 2005 and 2008, the EDF worked with various other international institutions, including multilateral financial institutions, including the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. In 2007, EDF staff also participated in a peer review panel of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report on Climate Change.

C. Activities in support of global principles

The EDF continues to support other global principles in accordance with its overarching focus in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, protecting the world's oceans and indigenous rights issues as they relate to forestry.

3. San Patrignano Foundation

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: (a) to welcome and rehabilitate social outcasts and drug addicts without any social, political or religious discrimination; (b) to offer this service completely free of charge to the people who need it and to their families; (c) to end any type of addiction or marginalization by showing individuals the path to life based on dignity, honesty, responsibility, respect for oneself and others; (d) to use professional training as an instrument for the total social rehabilitation of the people welcomed into the community; (e) to support families and prevention through public initiatives in favour of a drug-free world; (f) to develop economic resources through the community's own production activities as well as private and public contributions necessary for the development of the mission.

Expanded areas of activity: (a) services offered to drug-addicted mothers and their children with the construction of a specialized on-site after-school centre (2006) and updated specific housing (2008); (b) increase of drug-use-prevention activities with construction of 19 volunteer-run after-school centres in urban areas across Italy and expansion of communication and education campaigns with web-based interactive projects, events and continued campaigns across Italian schools which have directly reached more than a half million Italian students since 2003; (c) creation and development of initiatives designed to combat the global drug problem holistically.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

- Two-member international relations team of the Vienna NGO Committee participated in meetings several times a year and was present at annual Commission on Narcotic Drugs meetings (2006-2009)
- Actively contributed to "Beyond 2008" project spearheaded by the Vienna NGO Committee. Named one out of three regional lead organizations for Europe, and helped organize and plan the relative regional summit (2008, Budapest). Made presentation on results of regional summit at Commission on Narcotic Drugs (March 2008). Provided input on UNODC Strategy Document
- Participated in photo exhibit in rotunda of Vienna United Nations building during Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2008) highlighting examples of NGO-UNODC collaborations
- Two representatives of the Foundation spoke at a side event during Commission on Narcotic Drugs session (2009), the presentation was entitled, "Reviewing our progress: global success in reducing drug use"

- Other international meetings in which the organization took part:

  World Forum against Drugs (Stockholm, 2008). Foundation President was featured as a speaker on abstinence-oriented rehabilitation;

  World Economic Forum (Davos, Switzerland, 2007);

  House of Lords (London, 2009) and Assemblée Nationale (Paris, 2009). Foundation President and the European Union spoke on "Recovery as an investment".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters

1. Events on site

(a) 2006-2009: Organization and hosting of "Squisito" food fair, with patronage of UNODC and participation of field offices of Afghanistan, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru as well as UNODC collaborative projects from Thailand (Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage). Press conference held to promote alternative development and raise awareness of hidden costs of drug consumption in producing countries. Offices were given free exhibition space in which to promote their alternative development projects and products. Press conference and presentation in Milan and press conference during event with participation of the Chief of Sustainable Livelihoods Unit (UNODC);

(b) 2008: Organization of "Drugs off Day" an international event dedicated to young people and drug-use prevention with UNODC patronage and participation of the Executive Director of UNODC and the Under-Secretary-General. Participation of UNODC/Shared Responsibility (Colombia governmental project) campaign through a photographic exhibit outlining the environmental and social costs of drug use in producing countries. Invitation and participation of over 1,500 students from all over Italy to experience various best practices in the social field.

2. Missions

(a) 2009: Mission to Thailand to Doi Tung development project to link with Mae Fah Luang Foundation. Purchased and imported alternative livelihood products for sale and promotion in Italy. Laid basis for official network of NGOs working in drug demand/supply field to join forces;

(b) 2009: Mission to Colombia and Peru (UNODC projects) to view cocoa and coffee plantations and other sustainable/alternative licit development projects. Met with NGOs and the United Nations promoted projects working in the field of drug treatment, prevention and development.

3. Other collaborations

2006: Collaboration with UNODC Colombia field office to promote alternative development projects by joining Italian chocolate maker with Colombian cocoa producers.

4. Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Huairou Commission continues to pursue its mission to forge strategic partnerships to advance the capacity of grass-roots women worldwide to strengthen and create sustainable communities. The by-laws state that the Huairou Commission is legally incorporated under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America in the State of New York as a not-for-profit corporation. The Huairou Commission continues to carry out global advocacy work, and to carry out work at the local level, through four campaigns: AIDS, governance, community resilience and land and housing. The Huairou Commission works with its official member networks, and it also carries out activities with additional local organizations. The Huairou Commission is a flexible organization and social movement that seeks regular growth of its membership. As such, it has grown in numbers of participating organizations and partners every year since its inception. In 2006, it acquired two new member networks — the Federación de mujeres municipalistas de América Latina y el Caribe (FEMUM) and the Information Centre of the Independent Women's Forum (ICIWF). FEMUM is a network of women who are former local authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean who provide training and other political support to women in politics, with a particular emphasis on supporting grass-roots women's movements. The members of FEMUM have been involved in Huairou Commission activities by bringing in their expert knowledge of women in politics to the work of the Huairou Commission. ICIWF is a network of information centres and grass-roots women's groups in the Russian Federation, with a more limited outreach to organizations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Further, the Huairou Commission has included an increased number of local-level non-governmental organizations and grass-roots women's groups in its activities, such as the Fundación Apachita, a network of indigenous women's groups in Bolivia, and Espaco Feminista, a women's organization in Brazil. The Women's Land Link Africa initiative, a programme of the Land and Housing Campaign that was started in 2004, has also worked with an increased number of organizations since 2005: Grassroots Sisterhood Foundation, Ghana Federation for the Urban Poor, Ntankah Village Women Common Initiative Group, Land Access Group of South Africa, Maasai Women Development Organization, Kamyokya Christian Caring Community, Association des Femmes pour l'Education et le Bien-être des Enfants Orphelins, ITERAMBERE, Slum Women Initiative for Development, Action for Women and Awakening in Rural Environment, Justice for Widows and Orphans Project, Women's Network for Sustainable Development in Africa, and Women and Land in Zimbabwe. The Huairou Commission operating budget increased attributed largely to funding from American Jewish World Service, Swedish International Development Agency, the Globe Foundation, Cordaid, the United Nations Development Programme and Open Society Institute. The Huairou Commission had participants at the twentieth (2005) and twenty-first (2007) sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Nairobi, where the Huairou Commission led the Women's Caucus there every day. The Huairou Commission participants attended the launching meeting for the Government of Canada plan for the World Urban Forum, and the

Huairou Commission was named as the official convening group for women for the World Urban Forum 4 in Vancouver, Canada.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Huairou Commission representatives attended the 2005-2008 sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, all held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York. It participated at side events: "Power-sharing from the bottom up", "Grassroots Girls Respond to Violence and HIV/AIDS".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Representatives from the organization participated/attended the following events/ meetings: (a) NGO Consultation on the Millennium Review Summit, 2005; (b) United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2007. Participants presented a report on national mechanisms with action points in the Global Platform plenary session, and spoke in the plenary session on behalf of the Global NGO Network; (c) co-sponsored the Global Land Tools Network Gender Mechanism Meeting, 2007; (d) 250 representatives at the United Nations Habitat World Urban Forum, 2006. The Huairou Commission led the following events within the World Urban Forum: Women's Round table; Gendering Land Tools Round table (co-sponsor); Daily Women's Caucus; Our Practices Exhibit; (e) United Nations Habitat World Urban Forum, 2008. The Huairou Commission led two networking events: Grassroots Women: At the Heart of Harmonious Cities and Strengthening Grassroots Knowledge and Policy Impact, and led the Local-to-Local Training.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Huairou Commission's four campaigns, its core programming, all support work that contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Community Resilience campaign supports work by grass-roots women's organizations to improve their agriculture and food security to mitigate the effects of disaster.

Goal 3: Promote gender quality and empower women. The Land and Housing Campaign works to guarantee women's property and inheritance rights. It also works to improve the lives of women slum-dwellers by supporting their efforts for land and housing ownership and improvement.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS. The HC AIDS Campaign supports the work of home-based caregivers, who increase access to treatment for HIV/AIDS.

5. Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (ICEPS) is a non-profit organization that includes prominent members from the world of politics, culture and business. The purposes of ICEPS are as follows: to promote the economies and development of developing and emerging countries, Central and Eastern European States and newly independent States, and to provide information, research, advice and technical assistance activities related to international economic cooperation and development. ICEPS carries out cooperation activities and exchanges information with United Nations organizations — the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Regional Information Centre, and with other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Italian/ European Research and Training Institutes.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities in support of global principles

2005: ICEPS participated at the Second National Conference on Foreign Trade, in Rome, the topic of which was "Made in Italy and the Global Challenge" and focused on the protection of local industries and strengthening of Italian export; ICEPS organized a symposium on the internationalization of business and commercial penetration abroad held in Calabria, Italy; ICEPS participated at the Conference of Journalists, organized in Rome, at the headquarters of Confindustria. The topic of the conference was "A Credible System for the Challenges of Competitiveness and Internationalization" and was led by the President of the Institute, who proposed a systemic approach by all actors, structures, organizations and institutions involved in addressing the challenges of globalization; ICEPS collaborated with the Calabria Region and the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the development project for strengthening the relationships between the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Calabria Region, and the city of Rosario, Argentina. The focus of the 12-month programme was the increase of the economic and social development of small and medium-size enterprises; ICEPS with the assistance of the Tuscany Region and the Chamber of Commerce of Uruguay developed a project on training new Italian businessmen residing in Uruguay.

2006: ICEPS became part of an operating agreement with the association FORUM-SOMALIA. The two parties were responsible for bringing together the Italian

Foreign Ministry and the various Somali communities. This agreement assigns ICEPS the responsibility of drafting and preparing plans of action required for the development of Somalia. In particular, the following priority areas have been identified: medico-sanitary, agricultural and livestock development, education system, and institutional organization; ICEPS attended meetings with several diplomatic missions and Governments of developing countries for the preparation of plans for economic development, financed by the European Union. Specifically, ICEPS set up a training programme in tourism with the Government of Montenegro and assisted the Republic of Armenia with cataloguing and retrieval of cultural heritage.

2007: ICEPS held a meeting with local governments in Rome to create a degree course in development cooperation at the University Gabriele d'Annunzio. This course should help establish the Abruzzo region as a centre for initiatives on cooperation in economic development between Italy and the European Union; ICEPS organized a workshop entitled "Finance for Development and Strategies of Reduction of the Debt of Developing Countries".

2008: ICEPS in collaboration with the Norman Academy organized a conference in Rome, under the patronage of Université Européenne Jean Monnet de Bruxelles. The topic was "Mediterranean Crossroads between East and West"; ICEPS held a conference that highlighted the human condition and social development of second-generation immigrant families and the assumptions of integration; ICEPS participated at the international conference on new trends in public-private partnerships, held in Tunis; ICEPS organized a major event for the Union for the Mediterranean, which was held in Rome.

6. International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The ARC•PEACE Charter was revised in 2008 and includes new goals to focus on disaster risk management and human safety, and on enabling housing strategies to enhance capability, particularly of the poor.

During this period, ARC•PEACE joined the new network Architecture Sans Frontières — International (ASF-Int). For this purpose, ARC•PEACE has signed the platform of ASF-Int, the Hasselt Charter, and agreed to comply with its statute. The objective of ASF-Int is to "promote ... equitable architecture, town planning and construction methods, which are socially responsible and respect the environment and diverse human cultures while preserving the historical heritage of each people".

At the end of the period, ARC•PEACE had organization members in 11 countries (Australia, Bolivia, Cuba, India, Kenya, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sudan, United States of America, United Kingdom) and individual members in 12 countries (Bahrain, Canada, Croatia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, United States of America).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the whole period, ARC•PEACE's United Nations representatives participated regularly in the Committee on Human Settlements, which was chaired by the ARC•PEACE representative. The Co-Chair (later Gender Affairs Officer) worked with the Huairo Commission and served as a member of the United Nations Advisory Group against Forced Evictions. Furthermore, ARC•PEACE participated in the following events and activities:

- **2005**: Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference;
- **2006**: The World Urban Forum, Vancouver. The ARC•PEACE main United Nations representative gave a lecture titled "Upgrading New Urban Slums and Millennium Development Goals". ARC•PEACE also participated in a special network event within the framework of Architecture Sans Frontières — International on the role of architects and planners in solving the global slum problem, an event that attracted more than 100 participants.
- **2007**: Conference entitled "Age of Connectivity: Cities, Magnets of Hope, Caring Communication for the 21st Century; Imagining the Possible"; Lecture with the Director of the New York Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance, organized by the main United Nations representative. United Nations General Assembly, Second Committee. World Habitat Day, the main United Nations representative organized a panel discussion with the theme "A Safe City is a Just City".

- **2008**: Economic and Social Council NGO Forum, the main United Nations representative participated on behalf of ARC•PEACE. Commission on Sustainable Development, fifteenth session; the main United Nations representative organized a special event on "Affordable Energy Provision for Improved Water and Sanitation Services in Developing Countries"; "Harmonious Cities" coordinated and organized by the main United Nations representative. World Urban Forum 4. The main United Nations representative actively participated in round tables, events, and lectures, and the ARC•PEACE promoted its book "Are architects and planners obstacles to slum upgrading?".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

ARC•PEACE has always put at the forefront of its efforts cooperation with the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, some examples of which are:

2007

New York, United Nations Headquarters, 2007: The main United Nations representative participated in the 19th Annual Infrastructure Conference and Exhibit, The Positive Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on the Environment and Climate Change; UNEP, Global Environmental Outlook.

2008

New York, United Nations Headquarters, 2008: MDG 8, Gap Task Force; Commission on Sustainable Development, sixteenth session, "Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans", statement by the main United Nations representative.

C. Activities in support of global principles

- New York, United Nations Headquarters, World Habitat Day, 2006, 2007, 2008: celebrations for the World Habitat Day, speech by the main United Nations representative
- Paris, 2008: "61st Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights", the main United Nations representative was selected speaker
- As a Professor at the School of Architecture and the Built Environment of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, ARC•PEACE Co-Chair (later Secretary) has been giving courses on Housing in Developing Countries, and Sustainable Rural and Urban Development with special orientation towards the Built Environment in low- and middle-income countries. The latter course focuses particularly upon the Millennium Development Goals. He has also supervised Master's and PhD students from developing countries and/or with fieldwork in low-income countries

7. International Federation of Journalists

Special, 1953

During this period the Federation had 170 national member organizations in 124 countries.

Full information regarding projects, activities and other details of IFJ work and publications are available on the IFJ website www.ifj.org, including access to the detailed reports to IFJ Congresses during this period.

The IFJ has maintained in its work a commitment to the values and standards of international law and humanitarian law as well as campaigning vigorously for the rights of journalists. In all of its work, the IFJ continues to work closely with relevant United Nations agencies and seeks to strengthen its cooperation.

Throughout this period, the IFJ has maintained good working relations with United Nations agencies. We have initiated projects with UNESCO, ILO and the Security Council. We have worked with WTO, WIPO and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Council on Human Rights, covering a range of issues of priority for the IFJ, including union rights, press freedom, authors' rights, core labour standards and human rights.

Human rights programme: The question of journalists' safety and human rights in media remained a primary area of concern during this period. In 2006 the IFJ was instrumental in securing support within the United Nations for the adoption of Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) on the question of protection of journalists in conflict zones.

The IFJ Safety Fund continued to provide an invaluable contribution to the IFJ's assistance programme. A full review of the Safety Fund, safety programme work and details of journalists killed during the period is set out in the IFJ Safety Fund Report.

IFJ Missions: IFJ missions were carried out in: Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Somalia, Korea, the Gambia, Colombia, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Jordan, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Nigeria, Kenya, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Nepal and Zimbabwe. In all of this country-focused work, the IFJ has sought to involve relevant United Nations agencies and has always promoted standards and policies reflecting the core rights, conventions and standards established through the United Nations system.

UNESCO: The IFJ continued to have a close working relationship with UNESCO and continued to play a leading role in the organization of UNESCO actions around World Press Freedom Day in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

In December 2005 the IFJ took part in a major UNESCO meeting at the World Summit on the Information Society. The IFJ participated in the World Electronic Media Forum.

The Executive Committee has been concerned about relations in Latin America, where IFJ unions report that UNESCO's regional approach favours employers. The organization of World Press Freedom Day celebrations in Colombia, 2007, led to a discussion with senior UNESCO officials on this issue.

The IFJ has signed up to and is a member of the Global Compact.

During 2009 the IFJ strongly disagreed with the decision of UNESCO to hold its annual World Press Freedom Day event in Qatar, a country that does not permit journalists freedom of association. The IFJ protested to UNESCO about its cooperation with the State of Qatar and did not take part in the events.

ILO: Cooperation with the ILO during this period has been focused on developing through the International Trade Union Confederation international policy to combat the negative impact of changing employment conditions in our sector. The IFJ continues to support the Workers' Group at the ILO in their efforts to raise awareness of the issues and problems facing the workforce in the media.

UNICEF: The IFJ has continued to have good links with UNICEF. The IFJ has widely circulated the draft code for journalists reporting on children's rights, which has become the industry standard for reporting in this area.

Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council: The IFJ continues to follow the work of the United Nations Commissioner on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council but remains concerned that adequate budgets are not available for the special rapporteur on media freedom to carry out his work. The IFJ attended the Human Rights Council in Geneva and made submissions on violations of press freedom around the world.

WIPO: During this period the IFJ with other groups representing creators and rights holders has worked with the United Nations agency primarily responsible for the promotion and elaboration of international intellectual property law covering copyright and related rights. The IFJ has made a number of interventions at WIPO meetings particularly to raise concerns about a proposal on a change of rules and application of the two key agreements, the Berne Convention and the Rome Convention as they affect broadcasting.

The IFJ has established consultative status with WIPO and continues to take part in all major meetings. The IFJ main concern in this area has been on the defence of authors' rights.

Gender rights: The IFJ has an active programme of work on gender rights, which is supported by its International Gender Council. The IFJ has, primarily through UNESCO, sought to influence the elaboration of policy and actions to counter stereotypes in media and to challenge discrimination inside media. A joint programme with UNESCO in this area was agreed in 2008.

Ethical Journalism Initiative: The EJI was established by the IFJ to enhance quality in journalism. IFJ member unions in France, Finland, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands and across the Arab world have played a leading role in this work.

Globalization: The issue of globalization — media concentration, the expansion of the worldwide media market and the continuing struggle for trade union rights in a changing work environment — was a key question facing the IFJ during this period. We have held meetings with the World Trade Organization and raised concerns about media globalization and monopolies with UNESCO and the ILO.

Regional work: IFJ Africa office report on United Nations activities: Over the period under review, the IFJ Africa office has been largely involved in the

participation of International Press Freedom Day across the continent, which is normally organized under the auspices of UNESCO. In 2005, the Africa office played a leading role in the World Press Freedom Day celebrations held in Dakar, Senegal. In 2008, the Director of the IFJ Africa office delivered a paper on "The Working Conditions of Journalists in Africa" at celebrations in Mozambique of World Press Freedom Day.

Throughout the period under review, the IFJ Africa office has entirely directed its efforts in promoting press freedom across the continent as enshrined by article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The IFJ has been able to establish 38 unions/associations across the continent all geared to contribute effectively to the rule of law and good governance, by holding Governments accountable, thus buttressing the fact that the media is an essential component of democracy.

IFJ work in the Arab world: During this period the IFJ gave priority to practical programmes of cooperation with media in Palestine and Iraq, where missions were carried out in 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Latin America: The IFJ Latin America office provided support for a range of activities in the region, involving work with United Nations agencies concerned with development and support for media and journalists in areas of high risk such as Brazil, Mexico and Colombia.

The IFJ has engaged with the United Nations special rapporteurs with responsibility for free expression and media freedom. In February 2004 the Director of the IFJ Colombia programme met with the special rapporteur for the region during an official visit to Bogotá, where many journalists have been killed and threatened.

The IFJ in the region has prepared reports for the Human Rights Council on the threats to journalists in Colombia in 2008 as well as comments on the proposals of the President of Colombia on these issues.